

## Department of the Air Force, DoD

## § 855.22

aircraft must remain beyond the period necessary to conduct official Government business and for all non-official Government business operations.

### § 855.18 Aviation fuel and oil purchases.

When a user qualifies under the provisions of AFM 67-1, vol. 1, part three, chapter 1, Air Force Stock Fund and DPSC Assigned Item Procedures,<sup>5</sup> purchase of Air Force fuel and oil may be made on a cash or credit basis. An application for credit authority can be filed by submitting an Authorized Credit Letter to SA-ALC/SFRL, 1014 Andrews Road, Building 1621, Kelly AFB TX 78241-5603.

### § 855.19 Supply and service charges.

Supplies and services furnished to a user will be charged for as prescribed in AFM 67-1, volume 1, part one, chapter 10, section N, Basic Air Force Supply Procedures, and AFR 177-102, paragraph 28.24, Commercial Transactions at Base Level.<sup>6</sup> A personal check with appropriate identification, cashier's check, money order, or cash are acceptable means of payment. Charges for handling foreign military sales cargo are prescribed in AFR 170-3, Financial Management and Accounting for Security Assistance and International Programs.<sup>7</sup>

## Subpart C—Agreements for Civil Aircraft Use of Air Force Airfields

### § 855.20 Joint-use agreements.

An agreement between the Air Force and a local Government agency is required before a community can establish a public airport on an Air Force airfield.

(a) Joint use of an Air Force airfield will be considered only if there will be no cost to the Air Force and no compromise of mission capability, security, readiness, safety, or quality of life. Further, only proposals submitted by authorized representatives of local Government agencies eligible to sponsor a public airport will be given the comprehensive evaluation required to

conclude a joint use agreement. All reviewing levels will consider and evaluate such requests on an individual basis.

(b) Generally, the Air Force is willing to consider joint use at an airfield if it does not have pilot training, nuclear storage, or a primary mission that requires a high level of security. Civil operations must begin within 5 years of the effective date of an agreement. Operational considerations will be based on the premise that military aircraft will receive priority handling (except in emergencies), if traffic must be adjusted or resequenced. The Air Force normally will not consider personnel increases solely to support civil operations but, if accommodated, all costs must be fully reimbursed by the joint-use sponsor. The Air Force will not provide personnel to install, operate, maintain, alter, or relocate navigation equipment or aircraft arresting systems for the sole use of civil aviation. Changes in equipment or systems to support the civil operations must be funded by the joint-use sponsor. The Air Force must approve siting, design, and construction of the civil facilities.

### § 855.21 Procedures for sponsor.

To initiate consideration for joint use of an Air Force airfield, a formal proposal must be submitted to the installation commander by a local Government agency eligible to sponsor a public airport. The proposal must include:

- (a) Type of operation.
- (b) Type and number of aircraft to be located on or operating at the airfield.
- (c) An estimate of the number of annual operations for the first 5 years.

### § 855.22 Air Force procedures.

(a) Upon receipt of a joint-use proposal, the installation commander, without precommitment or comment, will send the documents to the Air Force Representative (AFREP) at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Regional Office within the geographical area where the installation is located. AFI 13-201, Air Force Airspace Management,<sup>8</sup> lists the AFREPs and

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 1 to § 855.6.

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 1 to § 855.6.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 1 to § 855.6.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 1 to § 855.6.